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### WASHINGTON.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION. FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO-DAY—BELIEF THAT THE INQUIRY WILL BE A FAILURE—POINTS LIKELY TO BE ESTABLISHED

BY A FAIR EXAMINATION.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The first meeting of the Crédit Mobilier Investigating Committee will be held to-morrow, if Gen. Banks returns lo time. Persons who know more about the facts of this alleged bribery business than has yet been made public express the belief that the inquiry will amount to nothing. They say that Col. McComb, who is in possession of the famous letters written by Oakes Ames, has no interest in reforming the morals of Congress, or in either aiding or injuring any chitical party. He wants to get the money which he says Ames owes him. The Hon. Jerry Black, his attorney, has said of late that as a lawyer he was bound to alt the interests of his client, and that to do this his course might be very different from that which he would like to take as a politician. From this it is surmised that a settlement of the differtuee between McComb and Ames is not improbable, and that if such a settlement should be agreed upon the letters which are the basis of the evidence against Ames ight not be forthcoming. Certain friends of Mr. Ames, say that if McComb produces the letters he (Ames, will swear that the stock was offered to members of Congress as a business transaction, without any bargain or understanding that they were to vote in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that in all cases they were given to understand that they must pay for it, and in did accept the offer is considered very questionable.

If the Credit Mobilier business is thoroughly ventilated the facts will be found to be about as fellows:

First: That the letters of Oakes Ames are gennine, and that he was engaged in placing the Credit Mobilier stock among the members of Congress, as he stated in these nd: That the penciled list of names on the back of the letters comprised a partial list of the men on he intended to offer the stock, not of those who

ae men who figure on his list and to a number of Congressmen, and that some accepted it while s tofused. Fourth: That the offer was made in such an ingenious and plausible way that several members were deceived into believing it to be a legitimate affair of business and not a case of bribery, knowing that it is not unusual for prominent public men to be let into a good thing in stock specimation, as an act of friendship toward them only. But that there were some who took the stock who were were acted accordingly in all questions of legislation in which the railroad was interested.

Fifth: That in all cases where the stock was actually transferred, the nominal price asked was paid in money, but that thus price was out or all proportion to the real value of the stock, and that the purchasers were more than reimbursed by the first dividend.

MAKING UP THE COMMITTEES-THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS IGNORED-MR. SCHURZ GIVEN A PLACE BY THE DEMOCRATS-MR. SUMNER DECLINES TO SERVE ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 5 .- In accordance with an mittee informed the Democrats, to-day, that in the new arrangement of the Senate committees, certain vacan cies had been left, and that they were invited to nominate candidates to fill them. The Democrats at once assembled in cancus, and their deliberations continued luring the greater part of the day. A very delicate question at once arose. The Administration party in the Senate had entirely ignored the Liberal Republicans in making up the committees, freating them as they had the Democrats. If the Democrats went on and filled the vacancies from their own number, Messra Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Fenton, Rice, West, and Hamilton of Texas, would be left off from Committees sitogether. Mr. Sumn er set Republicans were heretofore represented were Foreign Relations, Finance, and Judiciary. Of the first, Messrs. Schurz and Casserly were members; of the second, Messrs, Fenten and Bayard; and of the third, Messrs. Trumbull and Thurman. On each of these the Administration Committee had left but one vacancy. The Democratic cancus first considered the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was finally voted that Mr. Casserly should have the disposition of the place upon it. He at sulted, refused to accept the place if it was to be given him at the expense of the Democratic represen Mr. Schurz is understood to have yielded. Having been thus generous, the Democrats, who have twice as many representatives in the Senate as the Liberal Republicans, took the other two desirable positions themselves, so leaving Mr. Bayard to remain, and Mr. Trumbull will retire from the Judiciary Committee, leaving Mr. The man. The other important changes to be made in the Committees are as follows: Mr. Logan is promoted from the fifth to the first place on the Committee on Military Affairs, so that when Mr. Wilson, the Chairman, assumes the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Logan will, in the usual course

An interesting question has arisen as to the status of the Liberal Republicans in the Senate. The Administra-tion Senatore have, by the wording of the call for the caucus and in ignoring them in the arrangement of the Committees, formally read the Liberal Republicans out of their party, as they did in substance last Spring, and the question has arisen whether they will compromise themselves or come under any obligations to the Democratic party it they accept Committee, positions on the nomination of the latter. Several Liberal Republicans, who have been consuited on the subject are most emphatic in asserting their independence. They say that the Administration caucus might have left no piaces for them and the Democrats on the committees, had they desired, and the Democrats in turn might have taken all the positions left vacant. Whatever positions the Liberal Republicans accept, they take as independent sensitors, bound by the caucuses of meither party, but free to act according to their best judgment on every measure that course before Congress. In the words of a Liberal Republican once before quoted: "If they think we are going into the Democratic party they are greatly mistaken." It is understood that the Liberal Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus so soon as they all arrive in Washington. of their party, as they did in substance last Spring, and

of events, become Chairman. Mr. Edmunds will be

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Thurman

will be Chairman of the Committee on Private Land

Claims, in the place of Garrett Davis, deceased. This is

a chairmanchip always given to the Democrate, in order that they may have in their control one committee-room

which they can make as a sort of headquarters. Mr.

Pratt will be Chairman of the Committee on Pensions,

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A NEW SYNDICATE LOAN THREATENED BY SEC-RETARY BOUTWELL-THE NAVAL INCREASE BILL PASSED - EX-GOV. ORR APPOINTED MINISTER TO RUSSIA-THE LIST OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS TO BE INVESTIGATED-MILITARY AID FOR ARKANSAS-APPROPRIA-TIONS FOR THE WASHINGTON BOARD OF

PUBLIC WORKS-NO ALTERATIONS IN THE REVENUE LAW PROBABLE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872. Secretary Boutwell astonished the Committee of Ways and Means this morning by telling them that he intended to revive his Syndicate and dispose of another installment of the new loan, unless Congress took some action in the premises. He said that he regarded the action of the House last session, when his funding operations were investigated, as an indersement of his course, and that he felt warranted in proceeding to negotiate the entire remainder of the loan or as much of it as could be dis posed of. These are not, of course, the exact words of the Secretary, but they express in brief the notification be gave the Committee. It will be remembered that he was accused a year ago of violating the law in his bargain with the Syndicate in two respects: first, in temporarily increasing the bonded debt, and second, in paying a much larger sum for placing the loan than the law specified. The Ways and Mease Committee investigated the matter, and Mr. Dawes made what the Democrats denonneed as a whitewashing report. It certainly looked like a very lame attempt to excuse the Secretary, but it was indered by a partisan vote, many Republicans voting for it on the ground that the mischief was done and it would do no good to declare that the law had been violated, while such a declaration mide by the House might injure the credit of the country. These gentlemen new learn with no relish that there is likely to be a new Syndicate, or that the old one is to be revived on a grander scale. The Ways and Means Committee took no action on the subject to-day. posed of. These are not, of course, the exact words of

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1872.

ber of the members, if not a majority, are of the opinion that Congress should so amend the Loan law this Winter as to remove all doubts as to its proper construction and prevent any renewal of the contract with the Syndicate.

The bill to reënforce the navy went through the House to-day, but in a form very much changed from that in which it was reported from the Naval Committee. The original bill authorized the Secretary of the Navy to original bill authorized the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam sloops of war to carry not less than ten guns cach, and appropriated \$3,000,000 for the purpose. It left the Secretary with full power to determine the size of the vessels, and did not specify their cost, so that he was at liberty to yo far beyond the \$5,000,000 appropriated, and come to Congress for a deficiency. The bill was altogether too vague and too general, and too little guarded in its terms to stand the fire of a critical discussion. It was unterfally changed by amendments offered by Messes, Hale, Garfield, and Randall, so that in the shape in which it passed it provides for six vessels, only three to be built in the Navy-Yards, and three by private ship-building firms, who are to follow plans and specifications made by a board of nine naval officers. No money is appropriated and the Secretary is forbidden to make any contract or issue any order for the construction of the vessels until the plans and specifications have been submitted to Congress, together with estimates of the cost of each vessel, and until Congress shall have made an appropriation in this shape. The onli is modiperionable except to those who oppose any measure for the building of new ships. The attempt to secure all the work on the new sloops for private yards was defeated chiefly by the arguments of Messes, Seofield and Archer. The former showed how to that it would be to maint in seven mayyards at great cost, with all the machinery and materials for such, and then when the Government has concluded to construct to lot the job to a contractor; and the latter showed that there was not seasoned live-oak enough outside of the navy-yards to build one-half the vessels. The willingness of members to test the question of the relative cheaphees and serviceability of vessels to be built.

The Hon, J. L. Orr of South Carolina was to-day noni-The Hon. J. L. Orr of South Carolina was to-day nomi-

nated by the President to be Minister to Russia, in the place of ex-Gov. Curtin, resigned. This appointment is looked upon in Washington as indicating the Presi dent's intention to pursue a more friendly policy toward the South than that which has marked his administration thus far. Mr. Orr was, before the war, a prominent Democratic member of Congress, and was the Democratic Speaker who was elected to preside over the House preceding Gen. Banks. When the Rebellon broke out he was an ardent advocate of Secession, and occupied a seat in the Confederate Senate during the whole war. Judge Orr was one of the first men in the South to accept the situation after Lee's surrender, and was appointed by Andrew Johnson Provisional Governor of South Carolina. This position he held until the State was reconstructed. He has, since the war, acted with the Republican party, but constantly opposed the corruption in the State Government, and was one of the most prominent of the men who joined Senator Sawyer in his bolt against the corruptionists tast Summer. Mr. Orr has been for several years past one of the Circuit Judges of South Carolina, and it is worthy of remark that there never was any Ku-Kiux in his district, although those which immediately adjoined were more in feeted than any others. This appointment was made by the President without the knowledge of Mr. Orr, he not having been an applicant for the position. prominent Democratic member of Congress, and

THE TRIBUNE has more than once called attention to he injustice of the provisions of the law of 1866, providing for the retiring of officers of the regular army. officers of the regular army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired upon the full rank of command beld by them, whether in the regular or voluntee small pension. Mr. Scott introduced a resolution in one Scounte this morning, asking the Secretary of War for all information in his possession touching the number, &c., of such officers who are now receiving more pay for doing nothing toan when they were in actual service, as well as the number of officers now in the service who are likely in future thus to be retired. The report, which it is to be hoped will be promptly sent to the Senate, will be an interesting document to all interested in

morning, his resolution calling upon the President in regard to the recent application for troops to be sent to Arkansas. Mr. Elmunds, who objected to it when it was first introduced, desired that it lie over until the committees were selected, in order that it might be referred before a vote was taken upon it. Mr. Rice explained that he had two objects only in introducing the resolution. The first was to get the information called for on which he intended to base mother resolution, and the other that the people might have the same assurance that he already had from the President, that if troops were sent to Arkansas it will only be for the purpose of maintaining the faw. If any one objected to the form of the resolution, Mr. Rice had no objection to any amendment. Mr. Clayton, representing Gov. Hadley, did not want the resolution to pass, and did not think it necessary, and the Senate, by a strictly party vote, agreed with him. There is no doubt that troops are to be sent to Arkansas to be present in Little Rock when the new Governor is to be inaugurated.

Gov. Cooke, and the other members of the Board o was first introduced, desired that it lie over until the

Gov. Cooke, and the other members of the Board o Public Works of the District of Columbia, were the House Committee of Appropriations, to-day, urging an appropriation to reimburse the Board for the amount expended upon street improvements in front of squares, expended upon street improvements in front of squares, reservations, and buildings owned by the Government. The amount they represent to be due is \$1,241,699, which is to pay the entire nability of the Government, so that no further claim shall be made upon it, and this sun, they say, is no greater than would have to be uitlimately paid by private citizens if they had owned the property, but the United States is asked to pay the whole amount at once, instead of installments. It is understood that the Committees are satisfied that the claim of the Board upon the Government is an equitable one, and that they will report legislation to pay it immediately.

There is no probability that any important alterations

There is no probability that any important alterations will be made in the Revenue laws this session beyond the passage of the bill to simplify the system of col. lection by abolishing the office of Assessor. The subject of taxation and the rates imposed are likely to remain unchanged. Efforts will be made, however, to secure bank checks and drafts. It is also probable that some pressure will be brought to bear upon the Ways and Menns Committee in favor of the reënactment of the income tax as a substitute for the tax on beer. It is reported that several members who represent districts constituents in the late cauvess to make an effort to get the tax removed from beer. The Germans refuse to regard this sea an article of luxury, and complain that it is unjust to tax a beverage which is thilly used by thousands of poor people, especially now that tea and coffee have been made entirely free of taxation. The revenue from the tax on beer and other mait liquors is so important an item in the receipts of the Tressury that there is no likelihood that the arruments for its repeal will be listened to with much favor this session. If repealed, it would be necessary to substitute something in its place, and it would be hard to find any way of getting the same amount of revenue that would be less unpopular than the beer tax. pressure will be brought to bear upon the Ways and than the beer tax.

A good deal of the bue and cry raised against the Liberal Chairmen of Committees in the House originates with the lobby. The object is to get rid of the Chairman of the Claims Committee, who has steadfastly opposed the allowance of hundreds of dead and doubtful claims He is known to be perfectly incorruptible, and he is so He is known to be perfectly incorruptible, and he is so determined in his resistance to the multitude of ingenious and swindling schemes to get money from the Treasury with which his Committee is beseiged, that the persons concerned in these jobs have a special grudge against him, and hope to gratify their desure for revenge as well as advance their distrets by bringing about his displacement. The Claims Committee never had a more vigilant and upright Chairman than Gov. Blair, and there are many strange Administration men in the House who would vote against accepting his resignation if he should offer it, and who have urged him to retain his position.

Mr. Dawes reported from his Committee to-day a bill for the relief of Boston, identical with the Chicago Relief bill of last session, save in one particular-lumber

The House wanted to adjourn over to Monday, but Mr. Dawes secured a session to-morrow to pass a bil suspending so much of the Revenue law of last session as requires the Commissioner to consolidate the districts before the 1st of January. The possibility of the pas-sage of a bill abolishing the office of assessor renders the carrying out of this provision unnecessary.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT-NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT—A NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The President and party returned to Washington this morning. A large number of visitors called at the

White House during the day, the majority of whom desired to pay their respects.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the followin

nominations: Ward Hunt of New-York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Nelson, resigned; J. L. Orr of South Car-olina to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to Russia. Also a large number of nominations

of various civil and military officers appointed during the recess, of which the following are the meat important: 8. F. Phillips to be Solicitor General, vice Bristow; G. W. Fairman, Postmaster of Philadelphila, vice Bingham; Lucien Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for New-York; Brig-Gen, Iswin Me-Dowell, to be Major General; H. Knowles, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory. United States District Attorneys—A. J. Templer, for the Western District of Arkanssis; N. Tansler, for the Western District of Indiana; Wm. Patrick, for the Eastern District of Missouri; H. H. Wells, jr., for Eastern Virginia; Wm. Pound, for Dakota Territory. United States Marshals—W. A. S. Button, for Western Arkansas; E. B. Rawson, for Southern Florida; I. H. Burdick, for Dakota Territory.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pomercy, today, in response to a movement for the suppression of

Territories, inaugurated by the National Temperance Society, of which the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge of New York is President, and indorsed by other temperance organizations in various parts of the country provides, First, that no person shall be allowed to manufacture, import, sell, exchange, barter, give, or dispose of any intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverarre in the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia. Socond, that regularity licensed druggists may sell liquor for medicinal and scientific purposes and the mechanic arts only, provided they label and mark the article containing the liquor distinctly as other poisons and medicines are marked, and keep a book of registry showing the name of the person to whom delivered, the quantity, date of sale, and on whose order or prescription the sale was made, and such registry to be submitted, as required, to the inspection of the Board of Police in the district, or before any Court in a trial at law; and, third, that any licensed druggists or other persons violating the provisions of the act shall be subject to a file of not less than \$500, and to imprisonment for three mouths; and, in default of payment of the fine, to three mouths; additional imprisonment; and be also liable for all damages accruing from the sale or other illegal disposition of intoxicating hiquors as a beverage. This bill is less stringent but partly the counterpart of the law of 1834, now in force relative to infoxicating hiquors in the dians.

### GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

MITTEE VISITS THE PRESIDENT-THE GOV-ERNMENT DETERMINED NOT TO INTERFERE.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The Committees are in this city from the two Legislatures claiming legality in Alabana, for the purpose of representing to the authorities of the General Government their respective claims to its favorable consideration. The Committee appointed by Gov. Lewis, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Smith, R. M. olds, and B. W. Norris, to lay before the President and Congress a memorial and joint resolution, addressed a note to the President, to-day, upon the subject of

GOV. WARMOTH OF LOUISIANA PUBLISHES THE RETURNS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5 .- To the Governor's proclamation this evening, announcing the result of the election, are appended full election returns, showing the vote for each Representative and Senator in every parish in the State, as certified by the Returning Board and Secretary of State. It having been asserted that from 15,000 to 30,000 persons were denied registration, the following comparison is made between the vote of this

	1870. 65,532	1872. 60,233 68,169	Increase.
Comparative vote of the	06,542 CHILE	sted parishe	21,500
Caddo	2,933	3.993 1.800	Dec.
The new parishes of the	Red	River and	Vernon we

The new parishes of the Red River and Vernon were in part, since 1870, taken from Natchitoches, which will account for the decrease in that purish. It is asserted in Mr. Kellogg's bill that 1,000 voters were refused registration in Rapides Parish, and 600 in Caddo. As will be seen by the above table these parishes give an increased vote since 1870.

MISSOURI SCATTERS HER ELECTORAL VOTE. St. Louis, Dec. 5.-The Presidential Electors result: For President-B. Gratz Brown, s; Thomas A. Hendricks, 6; David Davis, 1. For Vice-President-B. Gratz Brown, 6; George W. Julian, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; Wm. S. Groesbeck, L. took a ballot at a late hour last night, with the following

### PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

LAKE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Dec. 5 .- The Tribune has a special from Maranette which reports the return to that the steamer China with 400 men from the Sault St. Marin The barges Jupiter and Saturn and the schooners W. C Brown and C. C. Griswold were lost on Lake Superior with probably all on board. The schooner Middlesex was lost, but the crew was saved. The Sault River is closed and many propellers and vessels are frozen in. THE STEAMER BRISTOL.

London, Dec. 5 .- The steamship Main, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, reports having spoken, Nov. 86, the steamship City of Bristol, from New-York, Nov. 21, for Liverpool. The City of Bristol was lying to at the time, without steam, and upon being asked if she required any assistance, answered "No." THE STEAMER GREY EAGLE SUNK ON THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The steamer Grey Eagle of the Louisville and Henderson Mail Line sunk at 12; o'clock this morning, at James Landing, where she now lies in 10 feet of water. She had a barge loaded with ceal in tow, struck a stump 100 yards from the Indiana shore; and sunk in 20 minutes. The vessel will probably prove a total loss. She was valued at \$65,000, and insured for \$40,000, mostly in Louisville offices.

### ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

MIFFLIN, Penn., Dec. 5 .- A terrible railroad socident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about 50 miles west of Harrisburg, this evening. The second section of the Cincinnati express, bound east, ran into the rear of the first section and telescoped two Five victims have been removed from the ruins, the

names of whom are as follows: Matthew Knowles and J. W. Bacon, both of Chicago; and W. W. Dantz, wife, and child of Green Lake, Wisconsin. Five persons were injured, none seriously. Every person on the second

### THE MODOC MASSACRES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.-Eleven men have been killed by the Modoc Indians thus far. Their names are William Bratherton, N. K. Bratherton, Rufus Bratherton, William Baddy, William Baddy, jr., Richard Baddy, E. Erasmus, Robert Alexander, John Soper Collins, and Henry Miller. This list does not include tho killed in battle. Mrs. Bratherton defended her house for three bours. The Indians fled, and she was rescued the next day by the soldiers. The troops are on their way to exterminate the savages.

A MINISTER SUSPENDED FOR MARRYING. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- The Reformed Church National Synod, to-day, suspended from the ministry on the ground that he married after obtaining a divorce, which, though legal, was not procured on scriptural

Nearly all of the newly-appointed peers in took their seats in the Upper House of the Landing, peaternlay. ....The stockholders of the Texas and California Relined held a meeting at Philadelphia, yesterday, but nothing of importance was done.

....The dedicatory exercises of the new City Buildings of Lewiston. Me., took place yestenisy. The buildings are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they have been erected. Their sort was \$100/60.

....It is reported that, on Tuesday night, at Wil-Bantove, Grant County, Ky., Gen. Laslie Coombs shot through the head and killed a desperado named George Merrell, but not before he had got a pistol ball in his own thigh.

....Gen. O. C. Maxwell shot himself in his room at the Phillips House, Davion. Ohlo, yesterday, dring instantly. He was one of the most gailant officers from Ohlo during the war and was wounded by times. For a time he was Assistant Revenue Collector in the Third District.

At a meeting of the Western Iron Association, held is Pittsburgh, Weineslay, the price of iron was reduced \$12 per tun, and the price of sails, which of late has been advancing in the market, was reduced 50 cents par keg. The recent decline in the prices of pin sails occursts for the reductions.

### XLIID CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

Mr. Pomenoy (Rep., Kan.) presented petitions from the citizens of New-York for a prohibitory iquor law applicable to the District of Columbia and

Messrs. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), SCOTT (Rep., Penn.), and SUMNER (Lib. Rep., Mass.) presented similar peti-

Mr. LEWIS (Rep., Va.) introduced a bill to amend the

R. pids, Mich. Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of in-toxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the other Territories.

Mr. SCOIT (Rep., Penn.) offered a resolution, Mr. SCOIT (R-p., Penn.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate a list of the officers of the regular army who have been retired under the provisions of the not of 1886, and a statement of the actual rank held by them in the regular army and in the volunteer army, and of the rank held by them when wounded, and the rank and pay on which they have been retired; and also a list of those who have applied to be retired under the act of 1872, with their rank and pay.

Mr. MOETON (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information so may have in regard to the existence of the shave trade upon the coast of Africa, and the action, if any, taken by the Br. Ush G overament for its suppression.

Agreed to.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR ARKANSAS.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Ark.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday requesting the President to communicate the grounds upon which United States ops are to be sent to Arkansas, if they are to be sent Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) hoped the Senator would not press the resolution now. It was important in its pur-pose and very extraordinary in its form, and it ought to

pose and very extraordinary in its form, and it ought to be referred to a committee and carefully considered, because it proposed that the Senate should take the unprecedented step of calling the President to account for the exercise of his constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army.

Mr. RICE denied that the resolution was intended to reflect upon the President in any way. He had two objects in offering it: first, to get information on which to base another resolution; and second, to let the people of Arkansas understand that if troops were sent there, they were sent only for the purpose of maintaining the law. Before off-ring the resolution, he had conversed with the President, who assured him that if troops should be entit would be for that purpose alone, but he wished to have this officially amounced so that the people of the State might understand it.

Mr. CLAYTON (Rop., Ark.) said there was a large military establishment in Arkansas—an arsenal and harracks—to which it has been customary to send troops, and, therefore, it was not at all likely that the people would be surprised or alarmed if troops were sent there now.

MR. SUMBER RETIRES FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE Mr. SUMNER (Lib. Rep., Mass.) said as the Senate was bout to reorganize its committees he must ask in obedience to the instructions of his physician to be excused from service on any committee. He made the request

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as fol-

By Mr. WHEELIER (Rep., N. Y.)—At request, to incorporate a banking association, with a capital of \$100,000,000, under the style of "the Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America."

By Mr. L. MYSER (Bep., Penu.)—Giving the widow of Gen. Meade a pension of \$2,000 a year.

By Mr. HARRIS (Bem., Va.)—To amend the Tariff act so as to permit farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco without restrictions, and to modify the law imposing a tax on retail dealers in leaf tobacco.

By Mr. TAFFE (Rep., Neb.)—To sell certain public lands to the Ecpublican Valley Railroad Company.

AID FOR BOSTON.

AID FOR BOSTON.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sufferers by fire in Boston, allowing a drawback on all materials imported into the port and district of Boston and Charlestown to be used and actually used in the construction and completion of buildings erected on the site of buildings destroyed in the fire of the 9th and 10th of November last; such drawback to be also allowed on imported goods in warehouses on the day that the act goes into effect; the act to be in operation for one year. He briefly explained and advocated the bill, stating that it corresponded with the like bill for Chicago, has seg-

it corresponds it did not, as that bill did, except lumber, Mr. PETEKS (Rep., Me.) remarked that although the district he represented would suffer by the admission of lumber free of duiv, and although the City of Bangor, in his district, lost, through its insurance companies, more in proportion than Boston did, he would not make any opposition to the bill.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) said that, following the lead of the gentleman from Maine (Pefers), he would not antagonize the bill in the interest of the lumber-producing States, Still, he thought, with the same propriety manufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachumanufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachumanufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachumanufactured goods.

ducing States. Still, he thought, with the same propriety manufactured goods, such as are produced in Massachusetts, might be admitted free of duty in Michigan.

Mr. DAWES replied that the two cases were very different in principle. The difference lay in the misfortune which justified the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. LYNCH (Rep., Me.), MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.), FARNS-WORTH (Lib., Eap., Hi.), and NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.), and the bill was then passed unanimously.

Mr. SARJENT (Exp., Cal.), introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws by providing for stamps for thirds, beer, Eags.

thirds, beer kees.

Mr. PLATE (Rop., Va.) introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act.

INCREASING THE NAVY.

The House then, at 1 jo'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for 10 sloops of war.

Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.) contended that it was not practicable for small vessels of from 500 to 600 tuns to carry 10 guns of large caliber. He therefore assumed that the description of vessels as given by the Chairman of the Naval Committee (Scoffeld) was not correct, but that the statement of Mr. Platt (Rep., Va.) that they were to be from 1,500 to 12,000 tuns burden was nearer

of the Naval Committee (scofield) was not correct, but that the statement of Mr. Flatt (Rep., Va.) that they were to be from 1,500 to 12,000 tuns burden was nearer the mark.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) argued that the gentlemen from Maine (Mr. Haie) and from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scofield) had confessed that the plan each opposed for building ships was victous; one distrusted private contracts as jobs, the other the navy-yards as prodigat and wasteful. Both plans bad, which shall we choose? Both gentlemen have not laid stress enough on the mischiefs that require reform. As this bill was not framed on a general plan, as it was an immature makeshift; and as something ought to be done, he favored reducing the number of sloops to six, and to experiment with a less sum until more information and a better plan is given.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) advocated the postponement of the bill on the ground that the House was not in possession of such information as would canble it to act intelligently on the subject.

The debate was further continued by Mr. COGHLAN (Rep., Cal.) against the amendment to have half the vessels built in private ship-yards, and by Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) in support of it.

The previous question was then seconded, after which Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) who reported the bill, was omitted to an hour to close the debate. He yielded a portion of the time to several members.

Mr. ARCHER (Dem., Md.), a member of the Naval Committee, advocated the bills as a matter of necessity, the Navy of the United States being now in a rotten and ruinous condition. He admitted that there was nothing to be feared from the great Powers, but the people whom it was desired to impress with the greatness of this country were the semi-civilized nations of the world. It was for that object more than any other that these vessels were required.

The discussion was further continued by Messra. L. MYERS (Rep., Penn.), LYNCH (Rep., Me.), and HALE (Rep., Me.), the latter defending the Navy Department from the aspersions east upon it.

Mr. SC

Mr. SCC-PELD, Chairman of the Naval Committee, closed the discussion. He advocated the bill and opposed the amendment requiring half the vessels to be built in private ship-yards. He stated that eight of those vessels could be put to-morrow in course of construction in the Navy-Yards, four of wood and four of iron—all of them could be constructed in the Navy-Yards sooner than they could be in private yards. The Navy-Yards had now sait the succhasery, all the officers, the forement, the superistendents, and a portion of the laborers, who were being paid all the time, so that in point of fact the building of these vessels at the Navy-Yards would take less money out of the Treasury than if they were built at private yards.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) remarked that, if one of these vessels was to be built at the League Island Navy-Yard'she youngest member of the House would never see it completed, because no appropriations had ever been made to supply the Yard with machinery.

Mr. SCOFIELD—And with such advocates as my colleague, not only he but his children will be buried before in one year and says that's Navy-Yard is absolutely necessary, and comes in the next year and says "it is a very good thing to have, but you must go to a private yard if you want to have a ship built." [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD (Bep., Ohio) offered an amendment, providing that no contract or order for the construction of these vessels shall be made until full definited estimates.

mates are submitted to Congress, and appropriations made therefor.

Mr. SARGETT (Rep., Cal.) opposed Mr. Garfield's

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) opposed Mr. Garfield's amendment as postponing the matter for another year, and advorated the passage of the bill as reported.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) favored the construction of vessels carrying less tuan six gains, and stated, on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, that there had not been during this Annihistration a single case where a naval vessel had been at all effective in enforcing the neutrality laws, but that in every such instance freesrt had to be had to vessels in the revenue cutter service; and he feared the House was about to commit the mistake of authorizing the construction of too large vessels.

The House then preceded in vets on the bill and

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and

Mr. HALE'S amendment, requiring half the number to e built in private ship-yards, was agreed to-Yeas, 77;

Mr. COX'S amendment, reducing the number of

sels to be constructed from 10 to 6, w.s. also agreed to-Yens, 104; Navs. 67.

The bull as thus amended was then passed.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was made and de feated.

### JUDGE CURTIS'S TRIAL.

The House then, at 3:50 p. m., adjourned.

MARINE COURT CONTROVERSIES - IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF JUDGE SHEA AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 5 .- In the trial of Judge Curtis before the Senate this morning. Alexander. Spalding testified: Judge Shea was acting as Chief-Justice on one ecasion, and Curtis said to me that the time for stating -, in rendering decisions says ' I,' instead of ' we;' " and then he said he would make war on him; I told Curtis he had better keep quist; that no good could arise from any quarreling among the Judges, and that so far as the opinions of Judge Shea were concerned he was himhim; we had another case up the next day, and it was deemed proper to adjourn the Court in order to avoid an ene before the bar on the part of Judge

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith-I told Judge Shea what I apprehended, and insisted upon an adjournment of the court; this was my own private apprehension, and was told to Shea, not in the hearing of Curtis; on the former occasion, when Judge Curtis told counsel he wanted the whole matter ventilated; I asked Judge Shea to adjourn the court, but he did not comply.

Judge Shea testified: Judge Curtis told me he took a personal interest in the case of Cody against Langman and wanted to use it as a vehicle to expose Judge Joschimsen, one of our associates, as being connected with one of the parties in the suit; this party was a son of the Judge; during the trial the counsel characterized the cuse as smelling of corruption; I told the counsel he had better go Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) gave notice that at an early day he would call up the bill in relation to the French Speliation claims.

Mr. MOREILL (Rep., Vt.) called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of colleges for the further endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the linear and practical education of the industrial classes, &c. He read a long address in support of the bill, in which he argued that science and the arts ought to take precedence of the classics in the education of a American youih, and that the liberal endowment of these colleges would be one of the most powerful means of promoting intelligence and virtue among all the people, and developing the resources of the whole country.

At the confusion of his address, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for a week, and then the case, and leave the argument to be made hereafter. Judge Cartis, then referring to be made hereafter. Judge Cartis, the referring to be made hereafter. Judg the bench, and I retired; he said something to Judge Spalding which I did not hear; subsequently my associates adjourned the court, as they felt that justice could not be decently administered on account of the conduct of Judge Curtis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith-The origin of this trial was the publication of a card purporting to come from Judge Curtis, charging improper conduct in the Marine Court, and on my part as Chief-Justice, especially; on the appearance of this card I sent a request in writing to the Bar Association inviting that body to institute an investigation of the affairs of the Marine Court; in my action I had the cooperation of Judge Spaiding and other members of the Court; I am not an enemy to Judge Curtis; I deem him a very indiscreet person; I was not acting from any ill-will to Judge Curtis, and have none now; I heard of the epithet he applied to me only two or three weeks ago; Judge Curtis approached me to enlist my favor in behalf of a man named Clark, who had a suit in the court in the latter part of 1870.

Q. And ever since then, up to the time these charges Q. And ever since then, up to the time these charges were made against the court by Judge Curtis, you result on word of this attempt on his part to corrupt you to any one? A. Oh, yes; I uid; I spoke of it to Oriando M. Siewart and others.

Q. When? A. I don't know.

Q. Where? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever speak of it to your associate justices?

Q. Where I A. I don't know.
Q. Did you ever speak of it to your associate justices !
A. Yes.
Q. When and where ! A. Why, I often spoke of Judge Curtis's action and conduct to them.
Q. Did you speak to Judge Spalding of this Clark case !
A. I suppose I did.
Q. And yet they and all of you continued to act with Judge Curtis! A. Yes.
The witness was asked a few other questions, and his examination, which had been very rigid, terminated. Ephralm A. Jacobs testified to Judge Curtis's interfering when Judge Shea checked the counse! who reflected on Judge Jonchimsen's character; and John R. Flaunigan testified to the same facts.

After a recess, Judge Jaachimsen of the Marine Court was sworn, and related the incident in court already testified to by Judges Spalding and Shea.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q. You and your Associate Judges appeared before the Committee of the Bar Association in the investigation of the charges against Judge Curtis! Yes.

Judge Gross also of the Marine Court testified to the action of Judge Curtis in the case of Beam against Clark; witness had this case before him, and Curtis came to him and said he wanted him to do what was fair, as he was interested in it; witness said after he had decided it Curtis said to him, "Woat have you done! you have decided that case against my friend; by that decision I am out of pocket about \$800, as I nave got to you have decided that case against my friend; by that decision I am out of pocket about \$800, as I have got to

decided it Curtis said to him, "What have you done I you have decided that case against my friend; by that decision I am out of pocket about \$800, as I have got to pay that sum."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—I went with the other Judges before the Bar Association Committee voluntarily; it was some time after Judge Curtis spoke to me about the Beem and Clark case that I became convinced that he meant something wrong, and that he wanted to have me decide the case in favor of his friend.

Charles G. Rust testified that he was counsel for plaintifi in the case of Beam agt. Clark, and detailed all the proceedings of the case, by which it appeared, after the case had been tried and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Curtis granted a new trial, and ordered the same to be tried before him, and decided to the plaintiff the trial of said case by jury.

Elijah T. Clark, defendant in the case of Beam against Clark, testified that he soid to Judge Curtis two sets of furs; Curtis told him to send the but to his office, which he did; the first set of furs was paid for; the other set was never paid for. Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—When I was sued by Beam I went to Judge Curtis and asked his advice in the matter, and he told me to engage counsel; after that Judge Curtis ordered another set of furs for his sister, the dret set be bing for his mother; from that time, Sept. 1871, till 1872, I never knew that the bill was not paid; I told the bookkeeper the bill ought to have been sent with the goods; the whole transaction was similar in every respect to all others; the bill was finally transierred to the account of "profit and loss;" Judge Curtis never made any promise to me personally or through any one else that this suit should have to draw his check for the Judge4 there never was a word between Judge Curtis and myself, nor between him and any one for me, concerning the new trial; it was proposed by the counsel; our out-fiess at that time was about \$1,000,000 a year; it was wholessle, and at the time such small bills,

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. mas burnel yesterday, and id bornes perished in the fishers. Boston

A Chayenne dispatch says that Kensler, a half-breed Sloar, onlycted of survey, was sentenced, Wessessay, by Unef Justice Patter, to be hanged Jan. 2.

partice Pulser, to be hanged Jan. 2.

A daring thief stole about \$15,000 worth of process, at Kalar's Hotel, in Chicago, Wed-cada again, from the trunk of M. Archaon, a watch importer of Ne. 2 Bond-st., New York.

The schooner H. L. Hodges of Sag Harbor, from Rapidout for Fall River, is salver on about Island. Her cargo is partly discharged. A contact has been made to get her ed.

The body of Mrs. Ceby, age 18, hus been found on the marsh near Gloucester, atas. The is supposed to have been drowned by the incoming tide white attempting to cross to ting Island.

Remnants of two more human bodies have been found in the great Boston for Walker's carriage factory, which was burned in the great Boston from This makes at a bodien recovered from the same place.

Scalla Teregraph Company at Halifar, yearenlay, the proposal of the Western Union Company to purchase buttr lines was maximum in seconds.

### PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE FRENCH CRISIS. ITS PRESENT STATE AND ITS ORIGIN. MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY OP-

PONENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. VERSALLES, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872. The Assembly this afternoon elected the members of the Committee of Thirty which was pro-posed by Minister Dufaure. The Committee as formed by the Assembly consists of 19 deputies from the Right, representing 361 votes, and 11 deputies from the Left, representing 363 votes. What course the Government will take under the circumstances is at this time un

BEGINNING OF THE CRISIS-THE DEMAND OF TH PRESIDENT FOR A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE-HE "HAS NO SENILE AMBITION."

In the French National Assembly, on the isth of November, when the Right endeavored to prevail on M. Thiers to disavow the sentiments of M. Gametta, the President, in the course of his speech, said:

vail on M. Thiers to disavow the sentiments of M. Gambetta, the President, in the course of his speech, said:

I know how serious—how very serious—would be any separation of feeling between the Assembly and the man whom it has honored by intrusting with its confidence for two years past. Thus, I was perfectly determined to say nothing which might provoke a rupture of that union which I believed, and still believe, to be necessary; but when in such a state of affairs I am brought here and placed as it were, at the bar, I will not assent to it. (Lond applause from the Left.] The words which it is sought to make me repeat, however much they may be in accordance with my convictions, I will not say them. If you wish it, I accept the judgment of the country. ["Oh!"] I do not refuse H.

I demand it. (Approval on the Left; neurmars on the Right.) For my own part, I shall always be ready to appear before the country, both in my capacity as Deputy and as head of the Government, for the short time I have been so. I, therefore, have no fear of the judgment of the country, neither do I fear yours. But allow me to make one observation, which you will appreciate. When you wish that a Government should be strong, and you do apparently desire it now, it must be wo thilly treated, and it ought not to be summoned here, as suspected or guilty, to make a profession of faith.

Whatever may be the form, whether friendly or otherwise, by which I am brought to this tribune. I repeat again—no, I will not reply invovement; and I will not reply because my life, and the hast two years especially, furnish an answer to all those who judge leady, and who do not close their eyes against the light. Now, I believe for the Left, and crees of "Yes" from the Right, and when he here is not what happened at Grenoble populanse from the Left, and crees of "Yes" from the Right, it is another cause.

I believe that within a few days we shall have a proper

ment; form a beamtive Government. [appliance from the Left.]

If you have a definitive and not a Provisional Government, produce it. If you know of more resolute acts that could have been done than we have done under existing circumstances—if you can tell us what more you would have done in respect to the Grenoble conquet and all the events which have happened during the last two years, pray tell us. I yield, willingly, but with anxiety on behalf of my country. I would give place willingly to those who might be able to act more decidedly and adopt more efficient measures than we have done for the benefit of the country, and also to form a Government which might be properly called definitive, and one which France would accept. [Prolonged appliance from the

Allow me to tell you that your life has not been so long as mine. Your acts have been very honoraste, but they have not been more significant than mine in the sense of public order; and if a similar summons were addressed to you, who have not the same reasons for being offended at it as I have, you would be grievously affronted. Fam not angry, but I am hurt, and I have a right to feel so. After what I have done during the last two years, doubt even is, I venture to say, an act of intratitude. Let me now refer to the Parhamentary question.

M. Gambetta is not the real object of this interpellation, which is aimed at us. [The Marquis de Vegné—"No; it is only desired to know that he is not our of your friends."] If there has been no mistrust— ["No," from the Right.] Well, if there has been no mistrust— ["No," from the Right.] Well, if there he no distrust, the simplest course with be to renew the expression of your confidence in us. I do not solicit it, for I have no sends ambition. I did not ro to Bordeaux to solicit power. Let him who can rise here and say that I saught for power. [Applanse from the Left.] I did not delicit its burden which I have horne, and which I was the less desirous to accept as there were lamentable terms of peace to be signed.

After that melancholy duty had been performed there was an insurrection—the most formidable ever known—to suppress. No one was ambitious then, and no one can say that I solicited the power which I had to exercise. Shall I tell you what is un-Parliamentary! It is to seek to retain power against the will of the country. Do you know what is Parliamentary! It is to obtain continued proofs of the confidence of the country, and we are justified in asking for them when we have to contend with adversaries whom I do not desire to describe—men whose affection I do not repudiate, although I have not had much evidence of it to-day in this tribune flaughter]—but I have a right to say that I should not be called upon to stand here in such a position.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMER DALMATIAN STILL MISSING-THE TROUBLES IN THE LONDON GAS WORKS-GAS EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE. LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872. The announcement of the arrival of the

Mediterranean steamer Dalmatian at Liverpool, yesterday, unfortunately proves untrue. Nothing has heard of the steamer since the original report of her loss, The strike of the stokers of the gas companies con inues, but the worst is over. The inhabitants have supplied themselves with oil lamps and candles, and are now able to meet the inconvenience occasioned by the imited supply of gas. Several of the theaters were lighted with oil last night, and the performances were conducted as usual. The Strand last night was lighted

The gas works of the town of Newport, Monmouth shire, exploded last night, with terrible effect. Several persons were instantly killed, and a large number injured, some of them fatally.

The steamship Manhattan, which sailed from Liver-

with burning lime.

pool, yesterday, for New-York, took 83 servants for whom situations have been secured in the South-Western States. These people go out under the auspices of the International Emigration Society.

Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known Danish poet and novelist, is seriously ill. He is now in his 67th year ITALY.

INUNDATION OF THE PO-SCHOOLS FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICANS CLOSED BY THE GOVERN-

The waters of the River Po have again overflowed the embankments and inundated the adja-cent country. At last advices the flood was spreading.

Sir Bartle Frere has arrived in this city, on his way to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the African Coast. He was received to day by the King, who gave him a gold medal bearing the Royal effigy, and asked him to present it to Dr. Liv. In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Government

was asked to explain why four schools for English and American children in Rome have been recently closed by the authorities. Senor Lanza replied that the schools were opened without the authorization of the mumcipality, and sanitary regulations had not been compiled with in them.

A violent storm swept over Naples last night, doing much damage to shipping in the harbor.

### A UTAH TRAGEDY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 5.—Au old Welsh resident of the Territory named Griffiths went, to-day, to the dwelling of his wife, who had separated from him because of brutal treatment, and assaulted her. A negro near by interfered, whereupon Griffiths drew a revolver and, missing the negro at the first fire, pursued his wife to the streeet and shot her twice, inflicting mortal wounds. He then shot himself through the head, and died in a few minutes. The cause of the tragical affair, so far as known, was lealousy.